

WILL THEY DO IT?

Congressmen Expect to Get Away by August 1.

Three Important Measures Before Labor Committee.

EXCUSING ANARCHY.

Mr. Hudson of Kansas Accused of Doing So.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—[Special.]—After the tariff bill, what? Such is the pressing question in the house, and it is all figured on this resolve, "We must get away the last week in July at the very farthest." There are three tolerably important measures from the labor committee, each of which is good for one or two days' debate if the committee on rules will allow it. Mr. Walker grows more anxious every day to have his financial comprehension bill, as the members call it, considered at this session, and Mr. Hatch has another measure or two to hold up agriculture by the tail. One bill has already been introduced in regard to the anarchists, and two more are in process of introduction. The general immigration bill, as to which even those members with the most radical views had not yet thought out a bill, is merged in the special subject of anarchist immigration. Secretary Gresham has received from the French minister the names and descriptions of 217 anarchists expelled from France, many of whom are known to have come to this country, and the committee on immigration thinks some speedy action advisable. The superintendent of immigration proposes an amendment of the existing law to the effect that any immigrant convicted of any crime or even a misdemeanor within the opinion of the court renders him an undesirable citizen within two years after his arrival shall be returned to his native land. It is already the law that undesirable immigrants of various kinds shall be returned at the expense of the shipper who brought them, and the committee is very emphatic in favor of strengthening this provision and adding clauses to make it more effective.

A Few Were Not Admitted. In the fiscal year just ended, 1,630 foreigners were refused entrance, of whom 9 were idiots, 8 insane, 11 paupers, 13 convicts, 118 contract laborers and 577 set down as generally undesirable. Another very pressing subject is the new deal in the affairs of the District of Columbia, and after six months' squabbling between the local factions several of the committee think the cheapest way, after all, would be to restore local government in some form. The senate has done almost nothing as yet with the appropriations bills or with the bills for the admission of new states. As to the bill for various public buildings, especially that for the government printing office, and Mr. Tucker's joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people, they will necessarily go over—at least to the best judges think.

"We cannot say," Mr. Flanders says of Connecticut, "get away before the 1st of August, do the best we can. I estimate that there are an even dozen of important measures which must be considered, and we have in this house 60 men who can talk two days in a row on any one of them. They are not talking to us, but to their own district—preaching politics by long distance telephone, as it were. Our only salvation is for the rules committee to shut them off. Now, one good question deserves answer, so tell me what you western men think of this."

The A. P. A. Matter. "I know too little about it to form an intelligent opinion, but several members tell me it has had quite an effect on west." "Yes, and it begins to look as if it would have a little effect in the east, but surely all such things must be by way of exception in America. My folks came from Ireland just in time to let me in for the presidency, and I am the only one of the family born in this country. I am also, I believe, the only man of my class and religion to have been nominated for congress in my vicinity, and I am proud of it on all counts. A far more enthusiastic support in the country districts than in New Haven, where I was born, or in some of the other large places. The New England farmer is a very fair minded man, a very broad minded and liberal man indeed. The religious people in my district, on all counts, are very liberal and do not admire narrow ways, especially underhand and secret ways. The Irish in Connecticut have not attained that prominence they have in New York and out west, where many of them are millionaires and great industrial leaders. Our people are good middle class folks, such as clerks and workers in the mills, but there is great liberality, and I don't believe New England will take any stock in the movement I speak of. But I have wandered from the subject. You may see it down in a certainty that we shall have here till the last of July, that we shall pass a good tariff bill and that business will improve very rapidly from this on."

A Populist View. The Populists are in a state of mind over the comments on the assassination of President Carnot, and Mr. Hudson in particular is on the point of his house because he has been accused of making excuses for the anarchists. "I have," says he, "been reading the papers and noticing things since the time the slavery agitation got rampant, and I have noticed all along that it is a favorite trick of the enemies of liberty to confuse all other people in one mass as reckless fellows. I can remember when a man said that he was opposed to slavery or would not help catch fugitive slaves, some other fellow was sure to start up with a 'What! Would you want your sister to marry a nigger? Whoosh!' The argument was, you see, that if you weren't on one extreme, why, you must be on the other, and they have kept that thing up ever since. Whenever a man advocates any kind of reform, and especially a reform to help the poor and prevent wealth from getting into the hands of the few, he is immediately denounced as a reckless demagogue who is arraying the poor against the rich. Doesn't it strike you as funny that so many Republicans, especially those in the east, are so very much down on agitation when their party had its origin in nothing else? As a matter of fact, what was ever accomplished in the world that didn't begin in agitation? Now, as to this Carnot business and everything of the sort, I am really on the other extreme

from the apologist. I am opposed to glorifying anybody who breaks the law, especially such a man as John Brown of Harper's Ferry. I think the Republicans have made fools of themselves over him."

JOHNSTON LOCKED UP.

The Man Who Wouldn't Pay His Wife Alimony Now In Jail.

William L. Johnston, the ex-Santa Fe engineer who recently received \$5,000 in cash for the loss of an arm, was locked up in the Shawnee county jail this morning, to remain for an indefinite period for contempt of court.

Johnston appears to have ignored an order of the court to pay his wife \$1,000 alimony, \$1,000 of which her attorneys remitted. He has not paid the amount or any part of it, and heated to Mrs. Johnston and some friends that he "had the money fixed in another man's name in another state so his wife couldn't get a cent of it."

Johnston cashed his check and went to St. Joe soon after the order of the court was made on April 25th. He thought by going into another state, Judge Hazen's order would not hold good. In this he was ill-advised for a warrant was sworn out for his arrest and he was brought back to Topeka a few days ago.

He was brought into court yesterday to show cause why he shouldn't be sentenced for contempt. Judge Hazen's order was read, and he had spent his \$5,000 in riotous living in Missouri. When Judge Hazen sentenced him this morning he said he had no faith in Johnston's story about spending the money, ordering him locked up until he was ready to tell the court a more plausible story.

Johnston's attorneys, Waggener, Martin & Orr, of Atchison, made a motion for a new trial, which was denied. The case will be taken by them to the supreme court. An effort may be made to get Johnston out on a writ of habeas corpus. E. A. Austin and Herbert Armstrong represented Mrs. Johnston in the case.

FRIGHTFULLY HURT.

Butcher Schmidt Hurt by the Premature Explosion of a Cannon Cracker.

J. E. Schmidt, president of the Democratic flambeau club, was seriously injured last night by the premature explosion of a cannon cracker at the club rooms on Kansas avenue.

The club was making preparation for a display tonight and the members were testing the material. Schmidt took up one of the large size cannon crackers and lit the fuse.

He held it in his hand preparatory to throwing it into the air and waited too long. Just as he raised his hand to throw the cracker it exploded, frightfully lacerating his right hand and mangle the right side of his face.

The flesh was stripped from his fingers, his mouth was torn back into the cheek and the skin was otherwise torn. It was at first thought the sight of the right eye was destroyed but this morning the physician thought the eye was not injured. Schmidt is suffering terribly and will not be out for several days. He wound up his hand has a butcher shop on east second street.

AGAINST EVERYTHING.

Barney Sheridan Says That is Where the Democrats Will End.

"Yes there are a few Democrats left," said stalwart Barney Sheridan, "and we intend to let the people know that we are alive, too. We will not endorse anybody but put a straight old line Democratic ticket in the field. There is no fusion sentiment in this crowd. You may depend upon it that this convention will make no mistakes. Our platform will be anti-prohibition, anti-woman suffrage and in fact we will be against everything. I know that the Populists expect an endorsement but I am sorry that we will have to disappoint them."

LOCAL MENTION.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lyman, an eight pound boy.

Charles Smith, formerly a machinist of the Santa Fe shops, died in the Santa Fe hospital at Ottawa this morning of rheumatism. He was a member of Knights of Pythias lodge No. 38. W. J. Hain left to take charge of the funeral for the lodge. It will take place at Kinsley.

The Free Methodists have cleared up the grove one block west of Park avenue school in Potomac Place for a camp meeting, which will commence July 4 at 10 o'clock a. m. The services will be held in a large tent. The camp meeting will continue over the 15th. The doctrine of holiness as taught by the Methodists will be made prominent.

Bond Over for Burglary.

Fred Tulip, one of the young men charged with robbing Ralph Squires' store on West Tenth street, was given his preliminary examination before Justice Furry today and as the result he was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$300. He is unable to give bond.

For over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for teething. It soothes, softens the gums, allays pain, cures colic. Best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle.

History shows that horses holding world's records are very rare. Like heroes and heroines of mankind, they have electrified the world.

The masses intuitively give them the highest admiration. Pansy McGregor is a world's champion trotter to her foremost rank in her yearling form.

The public expects her in the near future to trot to the world's record of 2:30, or thereabout.

She will trot at fair grounds for benefit of hospital on the Fourth.

Dancing.

A small fee will be charged for dancing on the platform at Garfield park, July 4th; good music.

The street car facilities on the electric line are such that an immense crowd may be handled with ease. No one attending the celebration at Garfield park tomorrow during the day or evening need have any fear of being crowded out, as there will be facilities for handling ten to fifteen thousand people.

Hon. F. R. Dawes will speak at Garfield park tomorrow afternoon.

Free celebration at City park tomorrow.

Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this month.

At the City park, July 4th.

Peerless Steam Laundry—Peerless Steam Laundry.

SIEGE OF CHICAGO.

[Continued from First Page.]

leaving the Army and Navy club for the railroad station he said to an Associated Press reporter, "While the government would use its strong arm to prevent violence and to see that the law was enforced, he hoped for the assistance and co-operation of all law-abiding citizens in this work."

MOVING ON RATON.

Gen. McCook Will Employ All the Regulars as His Command.

DENVER, July 3.—Gen. McCook is preparing to use all the soldiers in his department if necessary to aid in the movement of railroad trains.

In addition to having sent five companies from Fort Logan to Trinidad, he has moved two companies from Santa Fe, N. M., to Raton. Gen. McCook says deputy marshals are worthless as fighters and that the presence of regular soldiers will have greater effect in quelling disturbances and moving trains than any other force.

The situation here was unchanged up to 10 o'clock. All the railroad companies sent out their morning passenger trains. The Denver & Rio Grande was unable to move its trains west of Salida last night. The road's employees at Pueblo, Salida and Grand Junction are on strike, and it is presumed that Debs' order for a strike at Denver and other points on the line will be obeyed today. It is expected that the local assembly of K. of L. will today order a strike on the roads which the American Railway Union is trying to tie up as General Master Workman Sovereign has telegraphed that he will support Debs.

One train from the east came in over the Santa Fe last night and another today. The Santa Fe will send a train west today.

SHOOK HIS FIST AT PULLMAN.

Vice President of the Illinois Central Says Hard Things To Him.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Vice President Harahan of the Illinois Central said today that the report that one had threatened to assault George M. Pullman, when the latter called at his office was not true, but that he had told the palace car magnate exactly what he thought of him.

"I told Mr. Pullman," said Mr. Harahan, "that the railroads were losing \$250,000 a day owing to his obstinacy and that it was impossible for him to expect to ever permit such a condition of affairs to prevail without becoming personally cognizant of the situation. I said he was unfit to be a president of any company. He knows nothing of the actual condition of things, and if he went to his much talked of town today the chances are that he would receive serious treatment."

"Still the situation does not seem to worry him. He is deluded with the idea that the railroads will fight his battles. Never was a man more badly mistaken. It is my task to look after the interests of the public, and when he begins to adjust matters it may be too late. Such ignorance of such a deplorable condition of affairs on the part of a president of such a company is his reputation is simply lamentable. The worst of it is that the trouble was not precipitated by the strike."

"Why, he's a figurehead; he's not the actual president of the Pullman company, for if he were he'd know something about the actual state of affairs." The story of Mr. Pullman's visit to Harahan's office is as follows: "Closing the door leading to the office where the clerks are stationed he took a chair. The air at once became sultry. Vice President Harahan has, it is said, a legitimate grievance against Pullman, and he lost no time in airing it in an artistic and forceful manner. Pullman began to talk about the strike and its effect on the Illinois Central. This was the opening wedge. It aroused the ire in the portly form of the vice president, and turning in his chair his eyes blazed as they riveted themselves on the sole cause of the present trouble.

"You are not to govern men," said Vice President Harahan, "but you are to govern your own works you have a number of superintendents who furnish you with reports, and when they are colored to suit you, you take them as facts, and the result is that business is embargoed, poverty stalks all over your grounds. In this world, you are alone responsible for the present condition of things among railroads. Why don't you go out among your employees and see things for yourself? If you did there would be no such trouble."

Then followed a number of names, such as "Thickhead," "Incompetent," "Overrated," and the windup was that the vice president shook his fist in a decidedly threatening manner under the stubby nose of George M. Pullman. The latter grasped the chair with both hands for support. He was so completely taken back by the rebuke of Mr. Harahan that he failed to speak for several seconds. When he did recover from the searing he had only time to say, "But, Mr. Harahan—" Then the vice president trimmed himself for the second round.

"You think, perhaps, that because you have a contract with this company that you can rub it into us but you can't," continued Harahan. "Never will we submit to it," and then he threw his hat against the floor for the purpose of giving emphasis to the ultimatum of the Illinois Central railroad company. Mr. Pullman made haste to leave when an opening presented itself.

BOSTON FEELS THE STRIKE.

Price of Meats Rapidly Going Up at the Hub.

Boston, July 3.—Beef was selling at 7½ cents for a pound Saturday. This afternoon the price was 10 cents. This is the first effect of the Pullman strike in Boston.

Fresh pork advanced 1 cent a pound and smoked meats 50 cents a hundred. Not one of the beef companies in the city is getting half enough meat to supply the demand, and they expect to be shut off entirely in a day or two if the strike is not settled.

LOS ANGELES THE KEY.

United States Troops are Sent There to Oversee the Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—United States troops have at last been called into use in connection with the great railroad strike in this state. By order of Gen. Ruger six companies of soldiers, fully armed and ready for a service of thirty-five days, are now on the way to Los Angeles to assist the railroad companies.

The troops are sent on the request of the United States marshal.

United States troops will be in Los Angeles today, and together with the marshals they will try to break the blockade on the Southern Pacific. Incidentally the strikers will be overawed on all important points on the Southern line, at Bakersfield and Fresno, two of the strongest positions.

A. R. U. LEADER PHILAN ARRESTED.

Charged With Interfering With the Management of the Railroad.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Edward F. Phelan, leader of the strike here, was arrested in his bed at 6 o'clock today by a deputy United States marshal on a warrant issued by the United States court upon the complaint of the Cincinnati Southern Railway company receiver, Mr. Sampson. Phelan is charged with interfering with the management of the railway by ordering, persuading and inducing its employees to leave its service with intent to injure its traffic.

He was taken to the office of the United States marshal, and held until Judge Taft of the circuit court came upon the bench when the hearing was set for 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and his bond was fixed at \$2,500. Meantime an injunction was served upon him restraining him from causing the employees of the Cincinnati Southern to strike. At 2 p. m. Mrs. D. Green, proprietress of the Columbia hotel signed Phelan's bond and he was discharged.

IN A SAD DILEMMA.

Senator Martin Doesn't Know What to Do About the Kyle Revolution.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senator Martin received a number of messages today from the strikers in Kansas, asking him to support the Kyle resolution, introduced today, relative to handling mail trains by railroads. The senator stated that while he had received the messages he had not decided what he would do about the matter, for as yet he had not had time to consider the resolution.

Representative Harris also received a number of messages of the same character, but he had also been unable to see the Kyle resolution and was not informed as to its provisions and character, and hence could not make a reply as to whether or not he could comply with the request.

LATEST FROM RATON.

The Sheriff Refuses to Act and His Arrest Ordered.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Telegraphic communication has been re-established southwest of La Junta and word was received from Supt. Huley of the Santa Fe, who is in a state of siege at Raton. He reported having moved a special train with deputies from Santa Fe and points south of Albuquerque as far as Dillon, where the strikers defied three cars.

The deputies on board walked to Raton. The sheriff at Raton has sympathized with the strikers and the mob have forced the eating house employees out. United States Marshal Hull called for troops as did the federal judge at Santa Fe. The governor and federal judge have ordered the arrest of the sheriff if he does not perform his duty.

Two companies of United States troops left this afternoon and are due to reach Raton at 2 p. m.

LITTLE MRS. DIGGS.

Talks of shedding Her Lifeblood as If She Meant It.

There is a big mass meeting of railroad men at Metropolitan hall this afternoon. It is being addressed by Mrs. Annie L. Diggs and others. Mrs. Diggs said, "If to win a victory for labor in this great conflict of bloodshed becomes necessary, I would consider it the greatest inheritance I could hand down to my children and to their children that my life was given in the sacrifice."

The meeting is open to all strike sympathizers. There will be another meeting this evening and it will be addressed by Rev. Frank Mallory, of Parkside Christian church, and Rev. B. L. Smith, of the First Christian church. It is probable that Mrs. Diggs will also speak again. There will be other speakers from among the railroad men. You can get in if you sympathize with the strikers.

HOW THEY WORK IT.

Strikers Send Their Own Men to Enlist as Deputies.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chief Deputy United States Marshal Donnelly said today that most of the men who appeared at his office to be made into deputy marshals were sent there by the strikers.

"There were two hundred men here this morning sent by the managers of the strike," said he. "It was useless for us to keep on with the business of swearing in deputies; for nearly the whole supply was coming from the ranks of the strikers. Many of the deputies we had yesterday at Blue Island and other places were in sympathy with the strikers and were not to be depended on by the government."

MARINE ENGINEERS HELD.

Steamship Employees Decide to Join Forces With Debs' Men.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Land and water are to join hands in the strike. A deputation of marine engineers visited Unilich's hall last night and stated that the local union here had resolved not to handle a pound of freight hauled by any one of the boycotted roads.

The marine engineers are United States examined, qualified and licensed men, if they go out their places cannot be supplied.

DETROIT ENGULFED.

The Strike Spreads to the Eastern Edge of Michigan.

DETROIT, July 3, 2 p. m.—All trains entering the union station are tied up. The D. L. & W. N. P. & F. W. will make up their trains outside the station yards. There is no trouble at the Michigan Central yards, everything being on time. The Grand Trunk men are still working. The Wash is tied up.

SUPT. DUNLAP IN CHARGE.

Will See That the Troops are Brought from Ft. Sheridan.

FORT SHERIDAN, July 3.—An engine and eleven coaches were ordered to the post this afternoon to move the troops from here to Blue Island when the order comes. Superintendent Dunlap of the Rock Island and United States Deputy Marshal Arnold started for the city just before 3 o'clock, presumably to receive

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

the troops enroute from the south to Blue Island.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR READY.

Chicago Master Workmen Lindholm Says They Will Walk Out To a Man.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Master Workman Lindholm, chief of the Knights of Labor in Chicago and Cook county was in conference with the leaders of the A. R. U. He said of the conference: "We are all ready to go on a strike when asked and we shall obey an order for a walk out to a man. The Knights of Labor, both heart and soul with the American Railway union and Mr. Sovereign is doing all he can to assist in the fight. No definite action was taken at the A. R. U. directory meeting today towards calling on the trades union for aid."

THE TROOPS AT TRINIDAD.

Men Under the Command of Major Hood of Ft. Logan.

TRINIDAD, Colo., July 3.—The federal troops from Fort Logan, 305 men under command of Major Hood, are in camp here near the Gulf road depot.

The strikers are orderly and Trinidad citizens declare there is no necessity of having the troops here. The Santa Fe officials announced that they would start a train west between 8 and 9 a. m. but up to noon no train had moved on either the Santa Fe, Gulf or Rio Grande.

TONS OF ROTTING FRUIT.

The Strike is Causing an Enormous Loss in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—W. G. Curtis, assistant to General Manager Towne of the Southern Pacific, estimates that the company's loss owing to the tie-up at \$200,000 a day, and in five days that the road has been blocked, the loss aggregates over a million dollars.

There are 200 cars of green fruit between here and Ogden, valued at \$400 each, so \$80,000 is involved in this one item. The fruit is ripening rapidly and within the next ten days sixty additional cars will be ready for shipment.

Philadelphia Out of Meats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Philadelphia is threatened with a meat famine. It is stated by shippers and wholesalers that if the present blockade of freight on western lines continues, prices of meat will be sky high, with the supply practically exhausted.

The ruling price for boxes of cattle at slaughter houses is now 8½ cents per pound, while a week ago it sold for 5½ cents.

Troops Ready in Missouri.

St. Louis, July 3.—Today the First regiment, Missouri National Guard, was ordered to place itself in readiness to move. The privilege of the strikers of returning to work expires at noon today. So far as the railroad service is concerned this morning showed little change. The outbound passenger trains got away without delay, but freight is in exactly the same condition as it was last night.

The Brew-Fire Suffer.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—The brewers are the worst sufferers from the strike. They have hundreds of orders for beer which they cannot fill. Where it is possible they are sending their goods by lake. Between 500 and 600 car loads of beer which should go out today are left in the warehouses.

Every Freight House Closed.

St. Louis, July 3.—At East St. Louis all the warehouse laborers struck, closing every freight house and thereby preventing the reception or delivery of freight. Not a single road on that side of the river has a complete switching crew.

These Men Wouldn't Arbitrate.

COLUMBUS, O., July 3.—The Hooking Valley A. R. U. men today declined President Walte's offer to arbitrate provided he and they could not agree. Now he is getting out a circular calling for new men.

Tied Up at Ft. Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 3.—The Wash switchmen left their work this morning and the yard engines are in the road house. The company's shops here are closed and 250 men are out of work. The Nickel Plate is completely tied up this morning.

Complete on Six Roads.

CHICAGO, June 3, 3 p. m.—All railroad employees at the Dearborn station have quit work and the tie is complete on six roads entering that station. These are the Grand Trunk, Erie, Wash, Eastern Illinois, Santa Fe and Monon.

Toledo Shops Close.

TOLEDO, O., July 3.—This morning the 450 men employed at the Wash railway shops in this city, on coming to work were informed that the shops had closed down on account of the interference of the strikers with the road's trains.

At the City park, July 4th.

At the City park, July 4th.

PITH AND POINT.

Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday.

Undertaking is a municipal monopoly in Paris.

Persimmons are better after being frost bitten.

An oyster may carry as many as 2,000,000 eggs.

Steam power is sometimes transmitted by ropes in England.

Age gives people sense in every other particular except in a love affair.

Russia consumes less paper per capita than any other civilized country.

Before the days of coined money the Greeks used copper nails as currency.

"There is a Salve for every wound." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostril it cures catarrh, and always cures piles. J. C. Jones.

ALL PARALYZED.

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roads are hauling the Pullmans when they can to keep up appearances. A yard man who belongs to the Switchmen's union said yesterday that he did not expect the switchmen to strike here. "You couldn't drive 'em off with a galling gun," he said.

Music of the Strike. Some of the members of the local union of the A. R. U. have formed a mandolin club and a glee club, and at future meetings will render specially written selections, the sentiment of which will touch particularly upon the present situation. The principal song they have is fashioned after "After the Ball," and one verse is as follows:

Brave men were fighting, standing side by side, Fighting for justice, rights and pride. I then was with them—with them heart and soul, But when the test came, I left them in the cold. I thought it best not to turn a scalp, Next to return, pet, to the job I had; That's why I'm lonely, that's why I'm sad, That's why my shopmates call me a scal.

CHORUS. After the strike is over, After the men have won, After the shops have opened, After the notice is down, Though the hope seems bright That many a scalp will vanish After the strike.

NO SANTA FE PAY DAY.

A JOURNAL reporter called on Mr. Wilder and informed him that the business men and merchants were very much interested in knowing when pay day is coming, to which he said:

"The business men and merchants should be thinking and understanding that this sympathetic strike business, if allowed to prevail, will result in the freest of the business of the country. There is not a business man on the avenue who is not as directly interested in the settlement of this strike as the railroads."

"If such strikes are permitted there is liable